

As a matter of interest I append a list of birds seen on 31 Dec., to give some idea of what a full day can produce, and also the comparative numbers of individuals :

Lesser Black-backed Gull, 2.	Montagu's Harrier, 1 ♂.
Herring-Gull, 2.	Greater Spotted Eagle, 1.
Black-headed Gull, 100.	Sea-Eagle, 1 ad.
Cormorant, 25.	Merlin, 2.
<i>Mergus</i> sp., 15.	Kestrel, 2.
Mallard, 100,000.	Sky-Lark, 100.
Widgeon, 100,000.	Wood-Lark, 2.
Teal, 50.	Magpie, 25.
Pintail, 1000.	Greenfinch, 6.
Shoveler, 6.	Linnet, 4.
Sheld-Duck, 2.	Goldfinch, 4.
Tufted Duck, 15.	Chaffinch, 1.
<i>Anser</i> sp., 6.	House-Sparrow, 10.
Grey Heron, 4.	Reed-Bunting, 4.
Coot, 1000.	Meadow-Pipit (common).
Jack Snipe, 2.	Tree-Pipit, 10.
Dunlin, 500.	Water-Pipit (several).
Redshank, 4.	Wren, 2.
Curlew, 1	Dartford Warbler, 3.
Slender-billed Curlew, 5.	Willow-Wren, 6.
Grey Plover, 10.	Gold-crest, 1
Lapwing, 5.	Aquatic Warbler, 3.
Stone-Curlew, 6.	Fantail Warbler, 1.
Red-legged Partridge, 4.	Black Redstart, 1.
Stock-Dove, 2.	Robin, 1.
Marsh-Harrier, 6.	Blackbird, 1.
Hen-Harrier, 1 ♀.	

XXXIII.—*A note on the genus Lampribus in East and Central Africa.* By JAMES P. CHAPIN, M.A.O U., American Museum of Natural History.

Lampribus olivacea and *Lampribus rara*.—Both these rare African Ibises range eastward to the Ituri Forest, where a single specimen of each was collected by the American Museum Congo Expedition at Avakubi. A second example of *Lampribus rara* was also secured at Niapi, in the Bomokandi region of the Uele.

L. rara Rothsch., Hart., & Kleinschm., is apparently the less rare of the two, and was seen singly or in pairs along small forest-brooks or in wooded swamps. Our two specimens, representing both sexes, have been compared with two specimens from the River Muni and one from Liberia, in the Museum of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. While these three West African birds all have the abdomen somewhat darker than in those from the Ituri, there seem to be no differences of importance between them.

Lampribis olivacea (Du Bus) was only observed on one occasion, when a pair were flushed from the ground and amid dense undergrowth, some little distance back from the bank of the Ituri. Our single specimen, a male, shows no evidence of immaturity and measures: wing 335 mm., tail 133, culmen 106, bill from posterior angle of nostril 94, tarsus 70, middle toe with claw 69.

From the original description and plate of Du Bus there seemed to be no doubt of its identification as *L. o. olivacea*, and Mr. Bannerman's recent notes * confirm my opinion.

Lampribis akeleyorum (Chapman) † is really the eastern representative of *L. olivacea*, being larger, with wing-coverts shining green (as opposed to a more coppery tinge in our *L. o. olivacea*), and its plumage of a warmer brown tone throughout. Notwithstanding that the tips of the wings are badly worn, they measure 358 mm. in the male, 362 in the female. The specimens of *Lampribis* with which Dr. Chapman compared them, from the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, were really those of *L. rara* mentioned above, but wrongly labelled as *L. olivacea*.

That the extent of bare skin about the face is a good diagnostic character in *Lampribis*, and not dependent upon age, is well shown by the downy young of *L. akeleyorum*, for the shape of the naked patches, only a few days after hatching, is exactly the same as that of their parents.

* Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. xl. 1919, p. 5.

† Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. xxxi. 1912, p. 235.